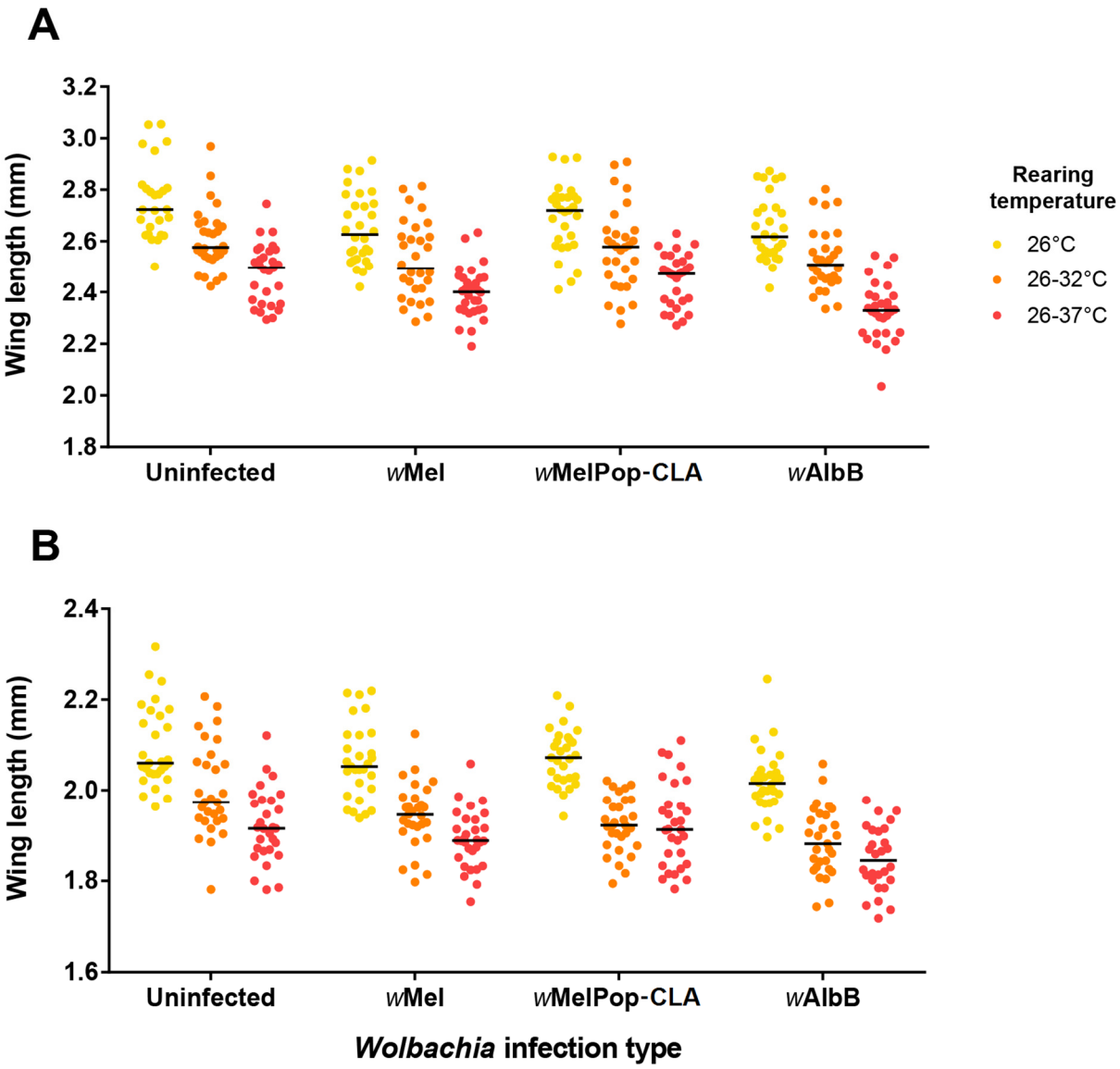

Figure S2. Wing length of (A) females and (B) males reared at a constant 26°C, cycling 26-32°C and cycling 26-37°C. Data were normally distributed according to Shapiro-Wilk tests. Analysis of variance finds a significant effect of temperature regime on wing length for both females (one-way ANOVA: $F_{2,356} = 11.203$, $P < 0.0001$) and males ($F_{2,357} = 9.381$, $P = 0.0001$) but no effect of infection type for either sex (females: $F_{3,355} = 0.313$, $P = 0.816$, males: $F_{3,356} = 1.714$, $P = 0.164$). Increasing maximum temperatures had a negative effect on wing length for all infection types and both sexes, with the 26-37°C regime being the most stressful.